









not only to the Colony, but to the waters thereof, which will enable them to deal with quarantine matters. The Surveyor-General, who, *ex officio*, is only an obstacle on the Board, will be removed. The water revenue will be assigned to the Board, to be applied to expenditure on sanitation. It can elect its own President and Vice-President, and its own officers, who cannot be removed or appointed to other posts without the Board's consent. There will be an additional member, to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and who will look after shipping interests. The Surveyor-General's Department will be responsible to the Board for all nuisances, and liable to prosecution, exactly like any private individual. This practically gives all the advantages of a Municipality.

Mr. Shelton Hooper, the new candidate, said:—The drainage question is practically a thing of the past. When the "separate" system was brought forward and recommended by Mr. Cooper, two years ago, it was most severely criticised by many persons, but it has now established its value by practical work, and there is no longer anything to dispute about in the matter of system. The control of the drains and sewers is another matter entirely, and should be revised. It is absurd and anomalous that the main drains should be under the Public Works Department, while the house drains running into them are under the Sanitary Board. At present, as Mr. Cooper acts as the Board's consulting engineer and the Government Water Authority (and, in my opinion, most capably fills both offices) there is no clashing, and as long as he remains there will be no need for alteration. But that cannot continue always, and it is a manifest incongruity that the Board should have control and responsibility over house drains, up to their connection with the main sewers, and no further. A more serious matter is that of over-crowding. As the Assessor of Rates I had ample experience of this, entering and examining every house. It is an evil urgently requiring reform. Under an Ordinance recently passed the Government has power to re-occupy land in congested districts, such as Tai Ping Shan, and to pull down the buildings. This has not been done at all yet, but should be gradually and judiciously extended in all the most crowded parts of the Colony. This is in fact the most serious of our present needs.

In these thickly populated districts there is ample work for the Board, and anybody going into the houses, or even the streets, cannot fail to be strongly impressed. One serious danger and pestilential nuisance is the abundance of latrines. Now latrines are necessary, and it is no objection to their erection by private persons, if properly managed. But they must be put under most stringent supervision—they must be licensed and periodically inspected. They can well afford to pay, for they command high rents; and as at present they render their surroundings insanitary and dangerous, property decreasing in value all around. There should be systematic supervision of them, and discretionary powers given to the Board as to granting permits for their erection. Licensing would meet the case in every way. As to cemeteries, there is need for efficient supervision, and Chinese and others must not be allowed to bury indiscriminately all over the island as they please. But there is no necessity to go across the water for burial grounds. There is plenty of ground on the island, suitable for the purpose, and remote from the town or the waterworks-gathering ground. The Health Ordinance abounds with flaws and absurdities; it is very bad, and very muddled. Constant efforts are being made to tinker and patch it. One of its anomalies is the dual control of the drainage system, which needs reform without delay. Another instance of its folly is the voters' list, which from a British population of already very limited numbers cuts out all Members of Council, all the Bank officials, who, not being householders, are disqualified; and many others who certainly ought to vote in these elections. The Ordinance is also faulty in allowing so many unofficial members of the Board to be nominated by the Government. Official members—Surveyor-General, Health Officer, and Assessor—are valuable to the Board, but all others should be elected. And the Board's powers should be enlarged considerably. From a ratepayer's point of view, the Board should undoubtedly have sole control over all the drains and sewers; should have the power of licensing or shutting up latrines; should pull down buildings where the congestion is greatest.

#### FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

#### KEELUNG.

This port lies to the North-east of Tamsui, in lat. 25° 9' N. and long. 121° 47' E. To go to it from Hong Kong (Tamsui) is necessary to steam, or sail, round the northern end of the island which may be done, in a fast steamer, in about four hours. The northern coast is high and mountainous except in the North-west part which is low and has reefs extending to a considerable distance into the sea. Fokki point is the first head-land that comes into view. Close to it we sighted a huge steel buoy which, after getting adrift from its mooring in the Yangtze river near Shanghai, about two years ago, was stranded here. Leaving Fokki point you next have to "round" Maonan peninsula immediately east of which there is a bay three miles across, and two miles further on is the entrance to Keelung harbour which you enter by keeping Bush Island on the port side and the buoys which mark the end of a reef on the starboard side. Here there is a small custom house, the office of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, a small native town where the General in command of the garrison resides; several well made forts which are mounted with Armstrong guns; the residences of Captain Peterson and Lieutenant Hecht, military instructor; the terminus of the Taipei-Keelung railway; a shanty for European railway employees and an antiquated dredger which cannot and never will be able to deepen the harbour. The country round this port is richly wooded, and the land rises in a succession of picturesque knolls and undulating hills, fantastically piled one above the other and backed again by another lofty range of hills. Few dwellings or signs of cultivation are visible, but the brilliancy of the verdure and luxuriance of vegetation renders the *camp de l'île* most striking—a vast contrast to the sterile looking mainland of China. Pahu Island is near the entrance to the harbour and Coal harbour or Petaou bay is miles south-east of it is where the Kelung coal mines are situated. Junky go thither, through a narrow channel, and bring the coal round to this port. It is in that district, Petaou, that the *Wan-on* mines are situated, the output of which the steamer *Smith* brings to Hongkong every month and the *Cass* carries to Shanghai where it is being introduced on the market. The "Wan-on" coal is far superior to the Kelung coal and has been favourably reported on by several experts, notably by Mr. Cromarty, the chief engineer of the *Smith*. The "Wan-on" mines extend for many miles, and are at present worked by coolies who are merely mining the surface coal. At no distant date the enterprising merchant who has leased the mine from the Government will import

machinery and have his property worked upon the latest western principle. He anticipates a large trade owing to the fact that the coal being of good quality and being close to both Shanghai and Hongkong he can sell it at a price which, while cheap for coal of that description, will bring him a satisfactory return. Mr. Reid, a mining engineer, is already at the mines and thinks there is every prospect of a large output. Amongst the places of interest in the neighbourhood is the Kelung cavern, at Mero bay, which runs into soft sandstone. It has been explored for a distance of 600 yards. No stalactites occur in it. It is supposed to be connected with a cave which is to be found near Tamsui (Ho-bey). The ruins of an old Spanish fort still exist in Mero bay, as also the ruins of the Chinese forts demolished by the French in 1884. Here also is a cemetery allotted to the French by the Governor, whereas are interred many French soldiers who fell in the course of the fighting that occurred in and around the port which was, it will be remembered, captured by the French who threatened to destroy the coal mines. At various places in the vicinity there are jets of steam issuing from the ground, and in others pools of liquid sulphur. Gold, it may be mentioned, has been found in the neighbourhood. The chief exports are coal and sugar-sugar.

With the foregoing notes I close my report on the Treaty ports of Formosa. No ports are open to trade on the East coast, which possesses only a few small harbours and is occupied by savages and half-civilized aborigines. The whole of the East coast of the island for a distance of fully forty miles inland, which is perhaps the most valuable portion of the province, is still, comparatively speaking, a *terra incognita*, and is in the hands of the savage tribes who are useless to themselves and a danger to others. Readers of more extensive information than is embodied in the foregoing remarks will do well to read "An account of the exploring expedition under Commodore Perry" and the works of Mr. Swinhoe and the Imperial Maritime Customs. Certain it is that globe-trotters have not "done" the world until they have seen North Formosa and travelled by the railway across the "Island province" which the early Portuguese settlers very rightly termed Formosa "beautiful Isle."

#### JUDGE AND JURY.

We have no apology to offer for saying something more, or even repeating what we have already said, upon the ludicrous inequality of the sentences passed by different judges on criminals convicted of the same offence, says the *Sydney Bulletin*. If there were no other side to the business than the ludicrous one, we should expect our readers to be tired of the joke, and direct to any other source for something to set off its silliness. And there is a serious side even to the comedy that we humorously call the administration of justice. It is funny at first sight to see Smith sent up for five years for lifting a hundred pounds, while his brother embezzler, Jones, gets off with a six months' stretch for £5,000, but it is rough on Smith, and it is bad for the community. People of the British race like fair play even for criminals, and they can't keep their respect for Courts that don't give fair play. The popular idea of punishment is that it ought to be proportioned to the crime, and should not depend on the idiosyncrasy of the judge. The *Bulletin*, seeing that it shares that popular idea, claims that in a criminal case the jury, and not the judge, should pronounce the sentence—that the men who are entrusted with the duty of deciding upon the fact of a prisoner's guilt should also be allowed to decide the extent of his guilt.

It is no answer to say that the effect would merely be to substitute the caprice of the jury for the caprice of the judge. The opinion of one man is an individual opinion. The joint opinion of twelve men chosen at random is a more or less fair sample of the collective opinion of the community; and this collective opinion ought to determine the amount of punishment, within statutory limits, for a given crime. That principle is already recognised in our Constitution. No judge is given a free hand to administer punishment at his sole discretion; Parliament lays down the limits within which he is to act. For such an offence, he is told, you can sentence the offender to not more than ten years, or not less than three. That is to say, the collective opinion of the community, as expressed in Parliament, regards the various grades of that offence as worthy of punishment ranging between three and ten years. If there were no grades recognised, there would be no discretionary range of punishment. Now, when the evidence in a particular case has been taken, the grade of the offence is fixed. It is no longer, for example, an abstract case of robbery with violence, it is a concrete case under such and such circumstances, and with such and such a degree of violence. The community has expressed its collective opinion as to the various degrees of that crime; and we say that it is the collective opinion of the community that should allot the particular punishment appropriate to that particular degree of the crime. And, as the recognised medium through which the community expresses its collective opinion on crimes in the abstract is Parliament, so the proper medium for the expression of its collective opinion on crimes in the concrete form is a jury.

So far as the logic of the question is concerned, there is a good deal to be said in favour of reversing the present position of affairs altogether, and letting the judge and jury change functions. The judge is, or from his experience ought to be, more skilled than the jury in weighing and sifting evidence. *Prima facie*, perhaps, his business should be to deliver the verdict, and let the jury pronounce the sentence. That, however, is outside the scope of our present enquiry. We should not trouble about present positions, but let us determine what principle is to be the basis of the system. The present system is satisfactory and ensured substantial justice. Before the affairs of men can be regulated with the scientific precision of a delicate machine, the motives that actuate men will have to be mastered and measured and scheduled as minutely and as thoroughly as the blind physical forces of nature have been in the scientist's laboratory. That will take some time yet. Meanwhile we ought to be, and we must be, satisfied with rough justice and reasonable consistency in its administration, but we don't get it.

The case stands this way. Let six judges try the same case on the same evidence, and they will probably give six different—some of them widely different—sentences, in accordance with their varying sense of the moral gravity of the crime. Six different juries, if fairly chosen, would give more approximately the same sentence, seeing that their average appreciation of the quality of the offence would probably represent the average sense of the community. And that average sense is the only true standard by which the guilt of any offender can be measured. Courts of law do not exist for the purpose of enforcing any ideal morality. There are many things that the morality regards as criminal to which the law keeps its eyes tightly shut. The social-purity platist we all know who, habitually living at the rate of something more than a thousand a year over his income, is systematically robbing his creditors of that amount. He is morally a thousand times worse, and he is a thousand times more harmful to the community, than the petty thief who robs a till or picks a pocket; but the law which sends the petty thief to gaol has nothing but obsequiousness for

## Intimations. CALCUTTA PITH, HATS AND HELMETS IN ALL THE LATEST SHAPES AND STYLES.



ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF  
JAPANESE CRÉPE SHIRTS. JAPANESE CRÉPE SCARVES. JAPANESE SILK SCARVES.

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Queen's Road, and Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

his white-waistcoated competitor in the whole sale line.

And quite properly so. The law is nothing more, at any rate, it has no business to be anything more, than an authoritative expression of public opinion; and public opinion, unfortunately, is not yet educated up to the pitch of seeing any immorality in running up bills that you know you can't pay. No action, however objectionable from an ethical point of view, that does not meet with pretty general disapproval, or pretence of disapproval, will ever get on to the pages of the statute-book as a crime. Our national sensibility is jarred at the sight of a carter dogging his horse, and cruelty to animals is accordingly made a crime; but we do not, as a nation, see any particular cause for unfavorable comment in the system that chains beggard women and famished children to a hopeless life of unending toil. So the sweeter waxes fat and flourishes, and the successful factory master grows to great honour in the State and is made a C.M.G. Crime, in short, is that which shocks the public sentiment, and it is only because it does so that it is made punishable. Consistency demands that in the manner the degree of punishment should be measured by the degree in which public sentiment is shocked, and that is only to be determined by the expression of public opinion through its authorised mouth-piece, the jury.

There is nothing revolutionary in the proposal to make the jury the judges not only of the fact of criminality, but of its degree. In our civil courts the principle is recognised to the full. Had Rescald Martin been sent in a libel action by Commissioner Eddy, the jury, if they found him guilty, would have had to assess the penalty which he had to pay, or in default he would have gone to gaol. Yet that same jury, seeing that he was tried on the criminal side instead of the civil side, were considered unworthy to be entrusted with the assessment of the penalty! All they were allowed to do was to find that as a fact he was guilty, and the rest was left to the judge. Now, if a jury is a fit tribunal to exercise the power of punishing a man with a fine, £1,000 or a flogging for a libel or an assault, it is fit to exercise the power of fixing the amount of his punishment when the aggrieved individual seeks satisfaction through the medium of the criminal law. If it is not fit for the one, it is not fit for the other. Even the criminal law as it stands at present gives effect to the opinion of the jury that a prisoner is not worthy of any punishment at all, but it will calmly ignore their opinion that he is worthy of 24 hours' imprisonment. In the first case the judge is bound by the opinion of the jury and must set the accused free, but in the second case he is at liberty to treat them with contempt and impose a penalty, if he choose, of 10 years' penal servitude.

Again, take the case of homicide. The jury have three courses open to them. They may acquit the prisoner, or, if they find him guilty, they may bring in a verdict of either manslaughter or murder. In other words, they have a choice between acquittal, imprisonment, and death. What logical or reasonable objection could there be to extending the principle, and, as they have the power of distinguishing between the degree of crime that deserves death and the degree that is expiated by imprisonment, letting them distinguish between the degrees that deserve longer or shorter terms of imprisonment? There would be no more practical difficulty in putting this system into operation than is found in the existing system of civil procedure; in fact, it would merely be making the practice uniform. The gist of a Judge's summing up in a civil case is this: "Gentlemen, if you find that the plaintiff has not proved his case, you must return a verdict for the defendant. If, on the other hand, you find that the plaintiff has proved his case, your verdict must be for him, and it will then become your duty to consider the question of damages." Then his Honor explains the principle on which the jury are to assess the damages. What difficulty would there be in adopting the same summing up to a criminal case? "Gentlemen, if you find the Crown Prosecutor has not proved his case, you must return a verdict not guilty. But if you find the prisoner guilty—and you are sworn to find your verdict as to the facts before giving any consideration whatever as to the question of punishment—you must determine what penalty he is to suffer. The law allows you to award imprisonment for any term not exceeding so many years, and not less than so many. And so on. That would be consistent, it would be just, and it would be likely to give satisfaction to the community. The present system is glaringly inconsistent, grossly unjust, and if it gives satisfaction to anybody we have not yet heard from him.

## Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FANCY FAIR AT MACAO ON SUNDAY  
EVENING, the 14th instant.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO  
AND BACK.

WEATHER permitting, the "HONAM" will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, 14th instant, at 9 a.m., returning from Macao at midnight. Passengers wishing to return by the *Klung-shaw* leaving Macao at 5 p.m. can do so. First Class Fare to Macao and back, £2. No Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese servants, 50 cents each way. No Chits will be taken. By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [69]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A PRIVATE MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held TO-MORROW, at 11.30 a.m., at the Office of Messrs. E. D. SARSON & Co., No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

Members of the Consulting Committee.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [68]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
The Company's Steamship.

"HAILONG,"  
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS, LAPRAK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [639]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,  
VIA INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"  
Captain Jenkins, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [611]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARDIGANSHIRE,"  
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,  
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [611]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,  
the 13th June, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—

SILK COVERED CENTRE OTTOMAN, DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, Handsome Ormolu Inlaid French Cabinet, Walnut Inlaid CARD TABLE, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICHE POLE and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ONE TAPESTRY CARPET, TWO COTTAGE PIANOS, BOOK CASES, OFFICE DESK with Chubb's Lock, One Large Chubb's SAFE, One Double BARRELED GUN, BOOKS, CURTAINS, FANCY TABLES, &c., &c. DINING TABLE, SIDEBBOARD, DINNER WAGGONS, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c., &c. GRASS and DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, and WIRE MATTRESS, One English made MAHAGONY WARDROBE, 7 feet 6 in. with Glass Center Door, CARVED TEAK WOOD WARDROBES with Beveled Glass, Marble-top WASH STANDS, DRESSING TABLES, &c., &c. A FRENCH CAROM TABLE, &c., &c., &c.

A quantity of JEWELRY and GOLD WATCHES.

The above will be on view on Friday p.m.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [642]

FOR SALE!!

BEST STEAM COAL

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the sale of the WAN AN (Formosa) STEAM COAL, are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers, at VERY REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

For Particulars, apply to

TUCK YUE & Co.,  
No. 32, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [611]

## Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG.  
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1891. [630]

## Hotels.

NOW OPEN.

THE

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Malpian in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenade and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent. The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience.

Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.

For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [674]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shaukwan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [726]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047]

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOPS' BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July. Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar. A small daily is attached to the premises. Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress. [74]

## Intimations.

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [72]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [448]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,

(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),

HAS REMOVED

TO

THE MARINE HOUSE,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.  
Hongkong, 7th March 1891. [505]

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous

debility are surely cured by an appro-

ved and absolutely unequalled method.

Treatment by letter. Send full account

of symptoms and address, inclosing

postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE SANITAS

17, Boulevard de Strasbourg

PARIS.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the SHORT RANGE HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP and SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Unusual conditions. A Launch will leave the F. & O. Pier at 2.45 p.m. to convey competitors.

FRANK COLLINS,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [66]

## NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to the COMPANY'S REMOVAL to their Steam Factory at Wanchai at the end of the current month, their large and splendidly made Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at their Show-room, "Connaught House," Queen's Road Central, is now offered during this month at greatly reduced prices.

MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [616]

## NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraits in any weather.

CABINETS from \$5 a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.

LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.



